

A  
154  
X

**ELEMENTS**  
OF  
**MNEMOTECHNIA,**  
OR  
**SCIENCE OF MEMORY.**

~~~~~

NEW GLASGOW:  
McCONNELL & ALLEY, PRINTERS.  
1870.

th  
vo  
so  
co  
A

t  
n  
m  
r  
L  
J  
k  
f  
P  
c

so  
d  
ch  
sh  
sh  
g  
g  
g  
v

## ELEMENTS OF MNEMOTECHNIA.

The foundation of Mnemotechnia is the English Alphabet. All the letters represent figures excepting *a, e, i, o, u, h, and y*. The vowels and *y* never stand for figures. The letters that have similar sounds represent the same figure. The vowel *e* is placed after each consonant to give uniformity of pronunciation. The Mnemotechnic Alphabet is easily learned by the

### ANALOGIES EXISTING BETWEEN THE FORMS OF THE LETTERS AND FIGURES THEY REPRESENT.

|                                                        |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---|
| t formed with one upright mark represents              | 1 |
| n formed with two marks stands for                     | 2 |
| m formed with three marks stands for                   | 3 |
| r is the fourth letter of the word <i>four</i>         | 4 |
| L in Roman notation is 50—which with the cipher off is | 5 |
| J is a reversed 6 and stands for                       | 6 |
| k inverted much resembles a 7                          | 7 |
| f in writing very much resembles an 8                  | 8 |
| P is a reversed 9 and stands for                       | 9 |
| c begins the word <i>cipher</i> , and stands for       | 0 |

The foregoing are the primitive letters. The other letters that sound nearly like them represent the same figures. Thus,

|                                                                         |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| d sounds nearly like t and represents                                   | 1 |
| ch or <i>che</i> , sounds nearly like je, and stands for                | 6 |
| sh or <i>she</i> , also sounds nearly like je, and stands for           | 6 |
| zh or <i>z</i> is azure ( <i>zhe</i> ), is much like je, and stands for | 6 |
| g soft, as in <i>genius</i> , sounds like je, and stands for            | 6 |
| q sounds nearly like ke, and represents                                 | 7 |
| g hard ( <i>ghe</i> ), as in <i>geese</i> , much like ke, represents    | 7 |
| v sounding nearly like fe, stands for                                   | 8 |

|                                        |   |
|----------------------------------------|---|
| b sounds nearly like pe and represents | 9 |
| s sounds like c in cipher,             | 0 |
| z sounds nearly like s and c           | 0 |

## THE ALPHABET IN NUMERICAL ORDER.

|    |    |    |    |    |     |           |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----------|----|----|----|
| te | ne | me | re | le | je  | ke        | fe | pe | ce |
| de | "  | "  | "  | "  | che | que       | ve | be | se |
| "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | she | ghe(hard) | "  | "  | ze |
| "  | "  | "  | "  | "  | zhe | "         | "  | "  | "  |
| 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6   | 7         | 8  | 9  | 0  |

The letter x sounds like the two letters k and s, (the word tax sounding as if written takx), and, as k stands for 7, and s for o, x stands for 70.

Now, as words are composed of letters, and, as letters stand for figures, it follows that *words may be changed into figures, and figures into words*. Changing words into figures we call *translation*. After the Alphabet is *thoroughly* committed to memory the next thing to be learned is *Articulation*. To articulate a word we pronounce every consonant in the word, with the vowel e after it.

## EXAMPLES.

|      |       |         |        |          |        |    |
|------|-------|---------|--------|----------|--------|----|
| Tile | te le | 15 Gun  | ghe ne | 72 Chair | che re | 64 |
| Peel | pe le | 95 Chin | che ne | 62 Seem  | se me  | 03 |
| Road | re de | 41 Mate | me te  | 31 Bake  | be ke  | 97 |
| Mace | me se | 30 Gin  | ge ne  | 62 Oaks  | ke se  | 70 |
| Cape | ke pe | 79 Good | ghe de | 71 Wax   | ke se  | 70 |

## RULES.

Rule I.—Words must be articulated and translated according to the pronunciation, without regard to the spelling, omitting all silent letters.

Rule II.—All short unimportant words, like articles prepositions and conjunctions, that are printed in *Italics*, are omitted when we translate phrases, &c., in which they are used.

Rule III.—N must be omitted in syllables in *ng* and *s* in the possessive case of nouns.

## EXAMPLES.

|        |       |          |        |          |        |    |
|--------|-------|----------|--------|----------|--------|----|
| Knife  | ne fe | 28 Wrath | re te  | 41 King  | ke ghe | 77 |
| Talk   | te ke | 17 Song  | se ghe | 07 Mill  | me le  | 35 |
| Rough  | re fe | 48 Azure | zhe re | 64 Cough | ke fe  | 78 |
| Ready  | re de | 41 Laugh | le fe  | 58 Axe   | ke se  | 70 |
| Badge  | be je | 96 Ratio | re she | 46 Ring  | re ghe | 47 |
| Nephew | ne fe | 28 Fight | fe te  | 81 Gnat  | ne te  | 21 |
| Hand   | ne de | 21 Wand  | ne de  | 21 Yearn | re ne  | 42 |

A tree with the leaf *te re le fe* 1458. A boy's hat *be te* 91. Pen and ink *pe ne ne ke* 9227. John's whip *je ne pe* 629.

### *Application of Mnemotechnia to Chronology.*

Dates from History, as well as all other facts expressed in figures, as every student well knows, are difficult to commit to memory, and still more difficult to retain. The reason is obvious. Memory depends upon *Association, Combination and Comparison*. Now there can be no *natural* association between an historical event, for example, and the figures which express the date when it occurred; but we may very easily find a word or phrase which, according to the preceding Alphabet, will represent a date, and, at the same time have a natural association with the event. Dates expressed in such words or phrases, therefore, are more easily learned and more readily remembered than they could possibly be if expressed in figures.

For illustration, in reading British History, we find that London was founded by the Romans A. D. 49. There being no natural connection between the figures 49, and the founding of London, we may change these figures into a word, *which has such a connection*. Among the many words that may be found to represent 49 is the word **EUROPE**, which may be readily associated with the event, thus, London, founded by the Romans, is now one of the largest cities in "**EUROPE**" (*re pe* 49). In this way the learning of Chronology is reduced to a very easy standard. Other effective principles of Mnemotechnic science will be evolved and elucidated as we proceed. We give now a number of examples upon the principle enunciated above.

### *Formulas for Events from Modern History.*

The Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Bartholomew Diaz [A.D. while sailing on a **DEAR VOYAGE** 1486.  
 America was discovered by Christopher Columbus whose vessels were probably of oak—not **DRY PINE** 1492.  
 The Reformation in Germany began by Martin Luther, and gave rise to many a **TALL TALK** 1517.  
 The Royal Library at Paris was established by Francis I, in order have a place to **TELL the NEWS** 1520.  
 The Diet at Worms, was not held where worms live under a **SOD of LAND\*** 1521.  
 The first voyage around the world was by Magellan, who sailed out of sight of **LAND†** 1521.  
 The Jesuit's Order was formed by Ignatius Loyola who went on foot and begged his **DAILY MEAL** 1535.

\* Of course a cipher on the left is of no account.

† If the first articulation in the formulas for Modern Events does not represent a figure 1, then that figure must be prefixed to the translation, to complete the date.

- The Bible was first printed in English and illustrated by a [A.D.  
HOLY MAP 1539.
- The English Ship that first sailed to India was probably com-  
manded by an English LORD 1541.
- Charles V. Emperor of Germany resigned his crown, which  
was the theme of DAILY EULOGY 1556.
- The Royal Exchange in London was built, and looked like a  
TALL SHOP 1569.
- Mary, Queen of Scots, beheaded, after she had grown weary of  
LIVING 1587.
- The Bodleian Library was founded at Oxford, and received  
many a TALL PUFF 1598.
- The union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, saved the  
two kingdoms a HUGE SUM 1608.
- Cape Horn was discovered by LeMaire and Schouten of Hol-  
land, under the patronage of a DUTCH DOGE 1616.
- The thirty years war commenced, when Gustavus Adolphus  
conquered many a DUTCH THIEF 1618.
- The Long Parliament of Britain assembled, the members  
seating themselves in CHAIRS 1640.
- Charles I. King of England was beheaded, by an axe that  
was very SHARP 1649.
- The great plague in London, was more to be dreaded than  
confinement in a HUGE JAIL 1665.
- The great fire in London, caused more confusion than would  
the blunders of a DUTCH JUDGE 1666.
- The Habeas Corpus Act was passed, perhaps for releasing  
from prison some JOCKEY BOY 1679.
- The Revolution in England by William Prince of Orange,  
who inspired his soldiers with a DUTCH FIFE 1688.
- Captain Kid commenced his piracies in a  
SHIP on the WAVE 1698.
- Gibraltar was captured by the English, during a  
GAY SEA WAR 1704.
- St. Petersburg was founded by Peter the Great, who is styled  
the GAY CZAR 1704.
- The Great Earthquake at Lisbon, pitched the whole city  
into a GULLY-HOLE 1755.
- When LaPerouse made his last discoveries, he concluded to  
TAKE a VOYAGE 1786.
- When Napoleon was crowned Emperor of France he was a  
very distinguished OFFICER 1804.
- Napoleon was defeated at Waterloo and banished to St.  
Helena, after he had FOUGHT WELL 1815.
- The death of Napoleon at St. Helena was a SAD EVENT 1821.

Poland was subdued by Russia—the Russians crushing down [A.D.  
 the Poles by war and FAMINE 1832  
 The Reform Bill passed by the British Parliament, after it  
 had cost considerable HEAVY MONEY 1832  
 Queen Victoria began her reign, and was as gentle as a  
 DOVE and as MEEK 1837  
 China was opened to British intercourse, to prevent being  
 OVERRUN 1842  
 Louis Philippe king of the French was dethroned, the new  
 Republic proving a FIERY FOE 1848.

*Formulas for American Chronology.*

The American Continent was discovered by the Northmen  
 who built a HUT by the SEA-SIDE 1001  
 The St. Lawrence River was discovered by the French who  
 sailed thither on the TALL SEA-WAVE 1508.  
 Mexico was conquered by the Spaniards under Cortez, who  
 fought the Indians to obtain possession of their LAND 1521  
 Peru was conquered by the Spaniards under Pizarro, who  
 went thither to STEAL MONEY 1532.  
 The Amazon River was discovered by Francisco Oreleana a  
 celebrated Spanish LORD 1541.  
 The Mississippi River was discovered by Fernando de Soto,  
 another Spanish LORD 1541.  
 Printing was introduced into Mexico, after a printing press  
 had been taken thither in a TALL SHIP 1569.  
 Jamestown, Virginia, the first colony in New England, was  
 built, and was the place of the Colonists' own CHOOSING 1607.  
 Canada was first settled by the French, who sailed thither  
 over the HUGE SEA-WAVE 1608.  
 Hudson's River and Hudson's Bay were discovered by Hud-  
 son, when his crew left him on a SHEET of ICE 1610.  
 New York city was settled by the Dutch, and recorded by a  
 DUTCH AUTHOR 1614.  
 Slaves were first brought to the United States by the Dutch,  
 who transported them in CHAINS 1620.  
 Boston was first settled by a Colony under Blackstone, who  
 went thither and built SHOWY HOMES 1630.  
 Harvard University, the first college in the U. States founded,  
 without the aid of a CHUM'S FEE 1638.  
 Philadelphia was founded by William Penn, who made a  
 treaty with a CHIEF who was NIGH 1682.  
 The Mississippi River was first navigated by La Salle, who  
 was not afraid to DASH in the FOAM 1683.

- The Witchcraft superstition prevailed in New England, and [A.D.]  
made people talk of a **WITCH and a PENNY** 1692.
- Yale College was founded at New Haven, and has some stu-  
dents who can write a **DUTCH POEM** 1693.
- The Boston News Letter, the first newspaper published in the  
United States, made every Yankee a good **GUESSER** 1704.
- New Orleans was founded, and protected from the Mississippi  
by a **THICK DIKE** 1717.
- Potatoes were first cultivated in the United States, and gave  
employment to many a **GOOD BOY** 1719.
- Lima was destroyed by an earthquake that broke down houses  
with a **CRASH** 1746.
- The identity of Lightning and Electricity was discovered by  
Dr. Benjamin Franklin, while in Pennsylvania **COLONY** 1752.
- The Bible was first printed in America, in the Massachusetts  
**COLONY** 1752.
- Quebec, Ticonderoga and Crown Point, were taken from the  
French by the British—all at one **CLIP** 1759.
- Canada was ceded by the French to Britain, after it had cost  
them much **CASH at HOME** 1763.
- The Continental Congress first met at Philadelphia, to advise  
King George to **TAKE CARE** 1774.
- The Revolutionary War commenced with Great Britain, when  
all the Soldiers had liberty to **GO KILL** 1775.
- The Confederation of the Thirteen States was formed, to re-  
sist the **ATTACK of the KING** 1777.
- Peace between Great Britain and the United States was made,  
and the independence of the latter acknowledged, when  
the Soldiers had leave to **GO OFF HOME** 1783.
- At the Death of Washington, he had a purer fame than the  
**GAY POPE** 1789.
- The Royal Family of Portugal removed to Brazil, because of  
their own country they were **HALF SICK** 1807.
- The Steamboats that first navigated the Mississippi and Ohio,  
ran up the stream against a **HEAVY TIDE** 1811.
- At the Declaration of the war against England, the Ameri-  
cans engaged in a **FIGHT NEW** 1812.
- The second Peace was concluded between Great Britain and  
the United States, after a **FIGHT and a WAR** 1814.
- The Royal Family of Portugal returned from Brazil, at the  
request of the **DIVINES** 1820.
- Peru, Mexico and Guatemala were declared Independent,  
choosing their own fortunes to **DEFEND** 1821.

Brazil was erected into an Independent Empire, the Brazil- [A.D.  
 lians building a throne that they might

VIEW the ENEMY 1823.

Texas was annexed to the United States, bidding Mexico a  
 final

FAREWELL 1845.

The City Mexico was taken by Gen. Scott, who shook the  
 buildings by heavy

FIRING 1847.

*Formulas for Discoveries, Inventions and Improvements.*

Paper first made of cotton rags, was of

TWO SIZES 1000.

The Bank first established in Europe, was at Venice and was  
 secured by a

STOUT LOCK 1157.

The Mariner's Compass, when first known in Europe, was  
 used to guide a

NEW SHIP 1269.

Gunpowder first made by Schwartz, while exploding produces

SOME NOISE 1320.

Cannons were first made by the French, and were used in

TIME of WARS 1840.

Muskets invented and first used in England, were often used  
 in a

DEER HUNT 1421.

Printing was invented by Faust, and is most certainly a

TRUE ART 1441.

The Post Office first established in Europe, has conveyed  
 many a

TREASURE 1464.

Printing introduced into England by Caxton, has furnished  
 business for many a

WORKER 1474.

Canals in modern style first made in Europe, have since float-  
 ed many a

RAFT 1481.

The Greek Language was introduced into England, and its  
 progress has since been very

RAPID 1491.

The Camera Obscura was invented, and used to reflect a  
 figure of

LIGHT on a WALL 1515.

The true theory of the Solar System was discovered by Co-  
 pernicus who was a

HOLY MAN 1532.

The Silver Mines of Potosi were discovered by an Indian, who  
 found a

DOLLAR in a HILL 1545.

New Style was created by Gregory VIII. who set forward the  
 days in that year to the number of

ELEVEN 1582.

The Newspaper first published in England, was not published  
 on a

LEAF of IVY 1588.

The Telescope invented by Porta and Jansen shows the earth's  
 orbit to be an

ELLIPSE 1590.

Tea was first introduced into Europe from China, and was  
 brought in a

TEA-CHEST 1801.

- The Thermometer was invented by Sanctorius, and is often [A.D.  
suspended in the SHADE of a HOUSE 1610.
- Logarithms were invented by Napier, a SAGE AUTHOR 1614.
- The Microscope invented by Jansen, enables us to see millions  
of animalculæ in a WASH-TUB 1619.
- The Barometer invented by Tarricelli, often foretells the  
weather like a CHARM 1643.
- The Steam Engine invented by the Marquis of Worcester,  
could have propelled a SHALLOP 1659.
- The Differential and Integral Calculus was invented by Sir  
Isaac Newton, a SAGE CHAP 1669.
- Air-balloons were first used by Mongolfier, who soared above  
the clouds, and thought it GAY FUN 1782.
- The Railroads first built in England, had cars that would  
OUT-WALK a BOAT 1791.
- The money first coined in the United States probably was a  
THICK-PENNY 1792.
- Steam first used to propel boats, made them run faster than a  
HEAVY SCOW 1807.
- The Steam cars first used in England, went very SWIFTLY 1815.
- Gas first used for lighting streets in the United States, made  
the nights as light as a FINE DAY 1821.
- The Electro-Magnetic Telegraph was invented, that messages  
might go by lightning, and SAVE MONEY 1832.
- The Sewing Machine, invented by Thimonnier, has needles  
as sharp as a FORK. 1847.

We come now to a new and most effective principle in Mnemotechnia, namely that of Homophonic, (like sounding) analogies. It is used with very great advantage in remembering proper names. It may also be most successfully applied to all subjects in which figures are to be learned and remembered in connection with proper names, such as remarkable battles, latitudes and longitude of places, lengths of rivers, heights of mountains, chemical equivalents, &c. This principle not only enables us to remember names more easily, but it also gives us greater facility in constructing formulas; because we may often find an appropriate word or phrase to represent the figures to be remembered, that can be readily associated with the Homophonic analogy, but which cannot be associated with the name itself. The examples which follow will make our meaning plain. The student will see that the like sounding word or phrase is written *below* the proper name, and that the *key word* or words which represent the date, or other figures, are connected—not with the proper name—but with its homophonic analogy.

*Formulas for Modern Bailles.*

- CLONTARF, [A.D.  
*A Clean Turf*—is not seen during a DUSTY YEAR 1014.
- HASTINGS,  
*Haste*—is used by a HASTY and WISE JUDGE 1066.
- ASCALON,  
*Asking a Loan*—will enable one to pay a DEBT of a PENNY 1192.
- BANNOCKBURN,  
*A Banner is burned*—during a MIGHTY WAR 1314.
- CRECY,  
*Cresses*—usually grow in a WET MARSH 1346.
- AGINCOURT,  
*An Agitated Court*—expounds a WORTHY LAW 1415.
- SEVEN OAKS,  
*Seven Oak Trees*—would make a good many RAILS 1450.
- CONSTANTINOPLE TAKEN,  
*Constantinople could not have been taken*—if the walls had  
 been laid with WATER LIME 1453.
- BARNET,  
*A Baronet*—is not a title for one who is RAGGED 1471.
- BOSWORTH FIELD,  
*A Battle Field*—is a place where there is many a RIFLE 1485.
- FLODDEN FIELD,  
*A Flood in a Field*—does not happen in a LOW TIME 1513.
- MARIGNAN,  
*A Marrying Man*—usually obeys a LADY'S WILL 1515.
- SPANISH ARMADA DEFEATED,  
*Spanish Arms*—are more fatal than a HOLLOW FIFE 1588.
- MARSTON MOOR,  
*A Marsh and a Moor*—sound like a DASH and a ROAR 1644.
- WORCESTER,  
*Worsted*—makes comfortable clothing on a CHILLY DAY 1651.
- BELGRADE,  
*A Great Bell*—when it rings says DING DONG 1717.
- DETTINGEN,  
*Dirty Gin*—is about as good to drink as THICK RUM 1743.
- FONTENOY,  
*A Funny Boy*—admires every pretty GIRL 1745.
- CULLODEN,  
*Clothing*—is worn in various styles by the GAY and RICH 1746.

- LODI'S BRIDGE, [A D.  
*A Loaded Bridge*—would not break down if made of THICK BEECH 1796.
- RIVOLI,  
*A River*—often flows through a THICK BOG 1797.
- PYRAMIDS,  
*Under the Pyramids*—travellers often enjoy a STEAK of BEEF 1798.
- NILE,  
*A Nail*—is not as good to eat as THICK BEEF 1798.
- HOHENLINDEN,  
*An Old Linden*—is good timber for building EDIFICES 1800.
- AUSTERLITZ,  
*The Austrians*—were attacked by Napoleon with a FUSIL 1805.
- TRAFALGAR,  
*A Traveller*—often travels on a VESSEL 1805.
- BORODINO,  
*A Borrowed Dinner*—is sometimes taken when a man asks a THIEF to DINE 1812.
- VITTORIA,  
*Victory*—is often gained by those who FIGHT at HOME 1813.
- WATERLOO,  
*The Battle of Waterloo*—was terribly FATAL 1815.
- WARSAW,  
*A War of Sorrow*—was that between the Russians and Poles, that is so much FAMED 1831.

*Formulas for Latitudes and Longitudes*

In these formulas the key words give degrees. If the minutes are less than 30 they are omitted; but if 30 or more the next higher degree is given. Thus we always obtain a result within 30 minutes of accuracy, and generally much nearer. This is sufficiently accurate for finding a place on the map and for all ordinary purposes.

In the first division of the following examples all the places are in the Western Hemisphere, and in the second all the places are in the Eastern Hemisphere. This arrangement is a guide to the longitude, whether E. or W. A similar classification might be made in reference to latitude, but it would be inconvenient. The intelligent learner will seldom be at loss to know whether the latitude is North or South. In case of a doubt reference to a map may be readily had.

In translating the "key words," the two first articulations stand for latitude—all that remain for longitude. If the latitude is less than 10°, the first articulation gives a cipher.

*Formulas for Latitudes and Longitudes of Places in the W. Hemisphere.*

|                                                                  |                  | Lat. | Long. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------|-------|
| ALBANY,                                                          |                  |      |       |
| <i>Albany Ale</i> —is often transported in a                     | RUM CAR          | 43.  | 74.   |
| BALTIMORE,                                                       |                  |      |       |
| <i>Lord Baltimore</i> —settled in Maryland and made a            | MAP for a KING   | 39.  | 77.   |
| BANGOR,                                                          |                  |      |       |
| <i>A Bank of ore</i> —contains more mineral than a               | ROYAL SHOP       | 45.  | 69.   |
| BOSTON,                                                          |                  |      |       |
| <i>The Boston Market</i> —has                                    | WORN GATEWAY     | 42.  | 71.   |
| BUENOS AYRES,                                                    |                  |      |       |
| <i>Puny Hares</i> —or little rabbits, are not each so large as a | MULE or a WOLF   | 35.  | 58.   |
| BUFFALO,                                                         |                  |      |       |
| <i>A Buffalo</i> —rather live on a western prairie than          | ROAM in CUBA     | 43.  | 79.   |
| CAPE HORN,                                                       |                  |      |       |
| <i>Cape Horn</i> —is not often visited by men fond of            | LAW JUDGING      | 56.  | 67.   |
| CAPE SABLE,                                                      |                  |      |       |
| <i>A Sable</i> —is an animal that has a                          | NAIL in his FOOT | 25.  | 81.   |
| CINCINNATI,                                                      |                  |      |       |
| <i>Cincinnatus</i> —had a house better than the                  | HOME of a BEAVER | 39.  | 84.   |
| COUNCIL BLUFFS,                                                  |                  |      |       |
| <i>A Council of Chiefs</i> —is where the attendants wear a       | RED BADGE        | 41.  | 96.   |
| DETROIT,                                                         |                  |      |       |
| <i>A Dear Trout</i> —can swim or                                 | RUN in the FOAM  | 42.  | 83.   |
| EASTPORT,                                                        |                  |      |       |
| <i>Eastern Port Wine</i> —causes many a                          | ROYAL JOKE       | 45.  | 67.   |
| FORT SNELLING,                                                   |                  |      |       |
| <i>Four Shillings</i> —will procure admittance to the            | ROYAL OPERA      | 45.  | 94.   |
| HALIFAX,                                                         |                  |      |       |
| <i>The Halifax Steamers</i> —land on a                           | ROYAL SHORE      | 45.  | 64.   |
| HAVANA,                                                          |                  |      |       |
| <i>Havana Cigars</i> —are as fragrant to a smoker as a           | NEW MUFFIN       | 23.  | 82.   |
| INDIANAPOLIS,                                                    |                  |      |       |
| <i>An Indian Apple</i> —is often eaten by a                      | WEARY SAVAGE     | 40.  | 86.   |
| IOWA CITY,                                                       |                  |      |       |
| <i>I owe a City</i> —respect that establishes a                  | REIGN of PIETY   | 42.  | 91.   |

|                                                                              |                   | Lat. | Long. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|------|-------|
| KINGSTON,                                                                    |                   |      |       |
| <i>The King's Town</i> ---is sometimes the residence of a                    | THIEF and a KING  | 18.  | 77.   |
| LIMA,                                                                        |                   |      |       |
| <i>Lime</i> ---is about the color of a                                       | TIN GEWGAW        | 12.  | 77.   |
| MONTREAL,                                                                    |                   |      |       |
| <i>A Country Hall</i> ---or farm-house is surrounded by a                    | RICH ACRE         | 46.  | 74.   |
| NEW ORLEANS,                                                                 |                   |      |       |
| <i>The Duke of Orleans</i> ---met with many                                  | MISHAPS           | 30.  | 90.   |
| PANAMA,                                                                      |                   |      |       |
| <i>Panama Hats</i> ---are brought by a                                       | SEA-BOY from CUBA | 9.   | 79.   |
| PILADELPHIA,                                                                 |                   |      |       |
| <i>Philadelphians</i> ---are opposed to every                                | RASCAL            | 40.  | 75.   |
| NEW YORK,                                                                    |                   |      |       |
| <i>A New Yoke</i> ---is often made of                                        | HARD HICKORY      | 41.  | 74.   |
| QUEBEC,                                                                      |                   |      |       |
| <i>The Citadel of Quebec</i> ---is protected by a                            | ROCK and a GATE   | 47.  | 71.   |
| RICHMOND,                                                                    |                   |      |       |
| <i>A Rich Man</i> ---is as independent as a                                  | MIFFY KING        | 38.  | 77.   |
| RIO JANEIRO,                                                                 |                   |      |       |
| <i>A Royal Joiner</i> ---likes to live in a                                  | NEW MERRY HOME    | 23.  | 43.   |
| SAVANNAH,                                                                    |                   |      |       |
| <i>A Savanna</i> ---is a plain that is trodden by                            | MANY a FOOT       | 32.  | 81.   |
| SPRINGFIELD,                                                                 |                   |      |       |
| <i>A Spring in a Field</i> ---will refresh                                   | HEROES or BOYS    | 40.  | 90.   |
| WASHINGTON,                                                                  |                   |      |       |
| <i>Gen. Washington</i> ---in battle could defeat a                           | MOB or a KING     | 39.  | 77.   |
| <i>Formulas for Latitudes and Longitudes of Places in the E. Hemisphere.</i> |                   |      |       |
| ALGIERS,                                                                     |                   | Lat. | Long. |
| <i>Algebra</i> ---is a science that has many a                               | MAXIM             | 37.  | 3.    |
| ATHENS,                                                                      |                   |      |       |
| <i>An Athaneum</i> ---is sometimes in possession of a                        | MIFFY OWNER       | 38.  | 24.   |
| BAGDAD,                                                                      |                   |      |       |
| <i>If a boy should bag his bad</i> ---he would put his                       | MAMMA in a ROAR   | 33.  | 44.   |
| BERLIN,                                                                      |                   |      |       |
| <i>A Pearl</i> ---is a gem worth more than a                                 | LAMB or a DIME    | 53.  | 13.   |

# ELEMENTS OF MNEEOTECHNIA.

13

|                                                                        | Lat.                      | Long. |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------|
| BERNE,<br>BRINE---is not so palatable a drink as                       |                           |       |
|                                                                        | ARRACK OR SACK 47.        | 7.    |
| BOMBAY,<br>A BOMB---is sometimes thrown on the                         |                           |       |
|                                                                        | TOP OF A GATE 19.         | 71.   |
| BRUSSELS,<br>BRUSSELS LACE---is not so durable as                      | LEATHER 51.               | 4.    |
| CAIRO,<br>A CROW---is often seen catching                              |                           |       |
|                                                                        | MICE IN A MEADOW 80.      | 31.   |
| CALCUTTA,<br>A CALCULATOR---or mathematician cares little for the      |                           |       |
| music of a                                                             | NEW MAY FIFE 23.          | 88.   |
| CANTON,<br>A CANTEEN---is often carried by soldiers, who meet an       |                           |       |
|                                                                        | ENEMY IN THE DAY TIME 23. | 113.  |
| CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,<br>A GOOD HOPE---was felt when the olive branch was |                           |       |
| brought by the                                                         | MERRY DOVE 34.            | 18.   |
| CONSTANTINOPLE,<br>CONSTANTINE---had his brows adorned by a            |                           |       |
|                                                                        | WREATH OF NEW BAY 41.     | 29.   |
| DUBLIN,<br>A DUMPLING---would make a good dish for a                   |                           |       |
|                                                                        | LAME JEW 53.              | 6.    |
| EDINBURGH,<br>A RED BIRD---does not much resemble a                    |                           |       |
|                                                                        | YELLOW GEM 56.            | 3.    |
| GENEVA,<br>GIN---is drank by many a                                    | RICH JEW 46.              | 6.    |
| GIBRALTAR,<br>THE ROCK OF GIBRALTAR---is                               | MUCH OF A HILL 36         | 5.    |
| LONDON,<br>LONDONERS---often live in a                                 | LANE 52.                  | 0.    |
| MADRID,<br>A MATRON---often wears a                                    | ROSARY 40.                | 4.    |
| MORROCCO,<br>MORROCCO SHOES---are worn by                              | MANY A WIFE 32.           | 8.    |
| ROME,<br>A ROOM---is an agreeable place in a                           |                           |       |
|                                                                        | RAINY TIME 42.            | 13    |
| ST. PETERSBURG,<br>St. PETER---enjoyed the confidence of the           |                           |       |
|                                                                        | JOYOUS MESSIAH 60.        | 30.   |
| VENICE,<br>VENISON---well cooked, is better than                       |                           |       |
|                                                                        | RAW WILD HONEY 45.        | 12.   |

|                                                       |                  |            |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| VIENNA,                                               |                  | Lat. Long. |
| A VINE—will not grow well in a                        | ROUGH DITCH 48.  | 16.        |
| <i>Formulas for Lengths of Rivers.</i>                |                  |            |
| The lengths of rivers are given in hundreds of miles. |                  |            |
| AMAZON,                                               |                  | Miles.     |
| AMAZONIANS—are as brave as                            | HEROES 4000.     |            |
| AMOUR,                                                |                  |            |
| A MOOR—has a residence on the                         | NILE 2500.       |            |
| ARKANSAS,                                             |                  |            |
| AN ARK AND A SAW—ought not to be used on              | SUNDAY 2100.     |            |
| COLORADO,                                             |                  |            |
| COLOURED ALE—is not as strong as                      | TODDY 1100.      |            |
| COLUMBIA,                                             |                  |            |
| COLUMBUS—had many a sail over the                     | TIDE 1100.       |            |
| DANUBE,                                               |                  |            |
| THE DANUBE RIVER—is one into which one may take a     | DIVE 1800.       |            |
| GANGES,                                               |                  |            |
| IN THE GANGES—the Hindoos often take a                | DIP 1900.        |            |
| INDUS,                                                |                  |            |
| INDUSTRY—is possessed by the disciples of the         | TYPE 1900.       |            |
| IRRAWADDY,                                            |                  |            |
| A RIVER OF WATER—holds more than enough to fill a     | TUB 1900.        |            |
| LA PLATTE,                                            |                  |            |
| A PLATE—is seen in the house of every                 | YANKEE 2700.     |            |
| MCKENZIE,                                             |                  |            |
| MCKENZIE THE EXPLORER—found in his travels many a     | KNAVE 2800.      |            |
| MISSOURI,                                             |                  |            |
| THE MISSOURI RIVER—flows into the sea to find         | SEA ROOM 4300.*  |            |
| NIGER,                                                |                  |            |
| A NEGRO—has often ran away from his                   | OWNER 2400.      |            |
| NILE,                                                 |                  |            |
| THE FAMOUS NILE—looks beautiful in the light of the   | MOON 3200.       |            |
| ORONOKO,                                              |                  |            |
| AN OLD OAK—is larger than a                           | WHITE ASH 1600.  |            |
| OHIO,                                                 |                  |            |
| THE OHIO RIVER—is never                               | DRY 1400.        |            |
| RED RIVER,                                            |                  |            |
| RED RIVER WATER—is not                                | SNOW WHITE 2100. |            |
| RIO GRANDE,                                           |                  |            |
| A ROYAL GRANDEE—is proud of his                       | NAME 2300.       |            |
| RHINE,                                                |                  |            |
| THE RIVER RHINE—is not as rough as the                | SEA WAVE 800.    |            |
| SEINE,                                                |                  |            |
| A FISHING SEINE—is not strong enough to hold a        | WHALE 500.       |            |
| ST. LAWRENCE,                                         |                  |            |
| THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER—contains much                  | WATER 1400.      |            |
| THAMES,                                               |                  |            |
| THE THAMES RIVER—is not as large as the               | SEINE 200.       |            |

\* The Mississippi is included.

## Heights of celebrated Mountains.

It will be good exercises for the student now to construct formulas for the highest mountains, upon the same principal as that which applied to lengths of rivers, only giving the height in hundreds of feet. Every one who has carefully studied the preceeding pages, is now fairly "on the track" and by practice will be able to make the principles already elucidated and exemplified a most efficient aid in the acquisition and retention of knowledge.

|                                                    | Feet. |
|----------------------------------------------------|-------|
| ÆTNA in SICILY,                                    | 10900 |
| ANTISANA, EQUADOR,                                 | 14300 |
| ARARAT, ARMENIA,                                   | 12700 |
| BEN NEVIS, SCOTLAND,                               | 4400  |
| BLANC, SWITZEREAND,                                | 15900 |
| BROWN MOUNTAIN, HIGHEST OF ROCKY MOUNTAINS, N. A., | 16000 |
| CHIMBORAZO, EQUADOR,                               | 21400 |
| COTOPAXI, EQUADOR,                                 | 18900 |
| DHAWALAGHIRI, ASIA,                                | 26500 |
| GEESH, AFRICA,                                     | 15100 |
| HECLA, ICELAND                                     | 5500  |
| HIMALAYA, THIBET,                                  | 29000 |
| JANGFRAU, ALPS, SWITZERLAND                        | 13700 |
| LEBANON, SYRIA,                                    | 10000 |
| OLYMPUS, GREECE,                                   | 6600  |
| PARNASSUS, GREECE,                                 | 6000  |
| ST. BERNARD, SWITZERLAND,                          | 8000  |
| ST. ELIAS, NORTH AMERICA,                          | 17900 |
| PEAK OF TENERIFFE, CANARY ISLES,                   | 12000 |
| VESUVIUS, ITALY,                                   | 3900  |

## Fomenclature Table:

|            |            |                |           |             |
|------------|------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1 Hat      | 21 Wind    | 41 Road        | 61 Shadow | 81 Veto     |
| 2 Honey    | 22 Union   | 42 Rhine       | 62 Chain  | 82 Fen      |
| 3 Home     | 23 Gnome   | 43 Army        | 63 Gem    | 83 Fame     |
| 4 Harrow   | 24 Norway  | 44 Orrery      | 64 Chair  | 84 Faro     |
| 5 Hill     | 25 Nile    | 45 Oriole      | 65 Jail   | 85 Vale     |
| 6 Watch    | 26 Niche   | 46 Russia      | 66 Judge  | 86 Fish     |
| 7 Oak      | 27 Yankee  | 47 Rock        | 67 Jug    | 87 Fog      |
| 8 Ivy      | 28 Knife   | 48 Roof        | 68 Sheaf  | 88 Fife     |
| 9 Abbey    | 29 Knob    | 49 Rope        | 69 Ship   | 89 Pop      |
| 10 Woods   | 30 Moose   | 50 Lass        | 70 Ale    | 90 Poesy    |
| 11 Tide    | 31 Meadow  | 51 Lead        | 71 Gate   | 91 Beauty   |
| 12 Ætna    | 32 Moon    | 52 Lion        | 72 Gum    | 92 Piano    |
| 13 Tomb    | 33 Mummy   | 53 Loom        | 73 Wigwam | 93 Balm     |
| 14 Hydra   | 34 Hammer  | 54 Lyre        | 74 Car    | 94 Opera    |
| 15 Italy   | 35 Mill    | 55 Lily        | 75 Eagle  | 95 Bell     |
| 16 Ditch   | 36 Mush    | 56 Lash        | 76 Cash   | 96 Bush     |
| 17 Wedding | 37 Hammock | 57 Lock        | 77 King   | 97 Book     |
| 18 Dove    | 38 Muff    | 58 Life        | 78 Cave   | 98 Beef     |
| 19 Tub     | 39 Map     | 59 Lobby       | 79 Cape   | 99 Booby    |
| 20 Noose   | 40 Iris    | 60 Watch-house | 80 Vase   | 100 Diocese |

## ELEMENTS OF MNEMOTECHNIA.

This table must be thoroughly committed to memory. Subjects, whether names, rules of science, or any other may be easily associated with the words in the order in which they stand, and then, as the mind runs upon the table each word will suggest the name or other subject which was associated with it. Oral instruction will be given to classes by the author, in which the great utility of this as well as other principles of the science will be more fully elucidated and exemplified.

r  
is  
le  
t.  
y  
d